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App No. 10/811,749 Amendment dated October 19, 2006 Reply to Final Office Action dated August 25, 2006

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1-3, 5-12, 14-16 and 19-20 remain in this application for further review. Claims 4 and 17-18 are cancelled. No new matter has been added.

I. Rejection of Claims 1-5, 7-13 and 15-20 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b)

Claims 1-5, 7-13 and 15-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Publication No. 2002/0037754 published to Hema et al. (hereinafter "Hema"). Applicants respectfully disagree with the rejection. Independent claim 1 has been amended to include the following combination of features that are not taught or otherwise suggested by the cited references:

receiving an event associated with a user-initiated application at the communication device;

displaying information associated with the event on the secondary display;

initiating a task associated with the user-initiated application from the secondary display;

accessing the primary display;

retrieving additional information associated with the event from the user-initiated application; and

in response to accessing the primary display, automatically displaying on the primary display the initiated task associated with the user-initiated application and displaying on the primary display the additional information associated with the initiated task.

As an example and support for the above features of the claim, the specification recites as follows:

Briefly stated, a method and system for scenario synchronizing in a communication device allows a user to complete a task initiated or prompted from a secondary display on a primary display. Specification, at pg. 3, lines 5-7 (emphasis added).

The event may be associated with a telephone application (e.g., an incoming call or message, caller identification), an information application (e.g., a calendar reminder), or a user-initiated application (e.g., a camera or music application).

> The user may initiate a task associated with the event from the secondary display. When opened, the device automatically navigates to the appropriate location within a user interface (UI) such that the user may complete the initiated task. The user is also provided with access to more information and functionality associated with the task. Specification, at pg. 6, lines 5-12 (emphasis added).

Applicants assert that Hema does not teach or otherwise suggest the elements of independent claim 1. Hema teaches that the sub-screen displays incoming-communication history information. Hema, at para. 0085. The incoming-communication history information is displayable within a maximum number of characters (simplified information). Hema, at para. 0085. The simplified information which is displayed on the sub-display is information regarding the latest type of incoming-communication. Hema, at para. 0085. They are of three types including calls, e-mails, and c-mails. Hema, at para. 0086. Succinctly, stated, Hema teaches displaying a portion of information associated with an incoming communication on a subdisplay. There is no teaching or suggestion in Hema of a "user-initiated application" or "initiating a task associated with the user-initiated application from the secondary display." As such, Hema cannot possibly teach "automatically displaying on the primary display the initiated task associated with the user-initiated application and displaying on the primary display the additional information associated with the initiated task." Accordingly, applicants assert that independent claim 1 is allowable.

Independent claim 8 has been amended to include the following combination of features that are not taught or otherwise suggested by the cited references:

a media application that activates upon the occurrence of a user-initiated event at the communication device, wherein:

the media application provides a first level of information and functionality to the primary display,

the media application provides a second level of information and functionality to the secondary display,

the first level of information and functionality is greater than the second level of information and functionality,

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> the second level of information and functionality associated with the userinitiated event is retrieved from the media application and displayed on the secondary display, and

> upon accessing the primary display, the first level of information and functionality associated with the user-initiated event is retrieved from the media application and displayed on the primary display, wherein navigation of the media application is not required for access to the first level of information and functionality.

In addition to the portions of the specification cited above, the specification also recites as follows:

FIGURE 4 illustrates example secondary and primary displays of a communication device for scenario synchronizing media content such as a music application. Secondary display screen shot 400 shows secondary display when the communication device is at a default state. In one embodiment, the communication device owner's name is shown in the status text area, and notification icons communicating battery life, signal strength, ring tone volume, and time are shown in the notification tray. Specification, at pg. 8, lines 20-26 (emphasis added).

FIGURE 5 illustrates example secondary and primary displays of a communication device for scenario synchronizing media content such as a camera application. Secondary display screen shot 500 shows secondary display when the communication device is at a default state. Depressing hardware button 502 changes the status text on the secondary display to show the next appointment, as shown in secondary display screen shot 510. Specification, at pg. 10, lines 5-10 (emphasis added).

Applicants assert that Hema does not teach or otherwise suggest the elements of independent claim 8. Hema teaches that the sub-screen displays incoming-communication history information. *Hema*, at para. 0085. The incoming-communication history information is displayable within a maximum number of characters (simplified information). *Hema*, at para. 0085. The simplified information which is displayed on the sub-display is information regarding the latest type of incoming-communication. *Hema*, at para. 0085. They are of three types including calls, e-mails, and c-mails. *Hema*, at para. 0086. Succinctly, stated, Hema teaches displaying a portion of information associated with an incoming communication on a sub-display. There is no teaching or suggestion in Hema of a "a media application" or "a user

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initiated event." As such, Hema cannot possibly teach that "the user-initiated event is retrieved from the media application and displayed on the primary display, wherein navigation of the media application is not required for access to the first level of information and functionality." Accordingly, applicants assert that Independent claim 8 is allowable.

Independent claim 16 has been amended to include the following combination of features that are not taught or otherwise suggested by the cited references:

displaying an item of a music list on the secondary display, wherein the item of the music list is navigatable from the secondary display, wherein the item of the music list is associated with a music application;

accessing the primary display;

automatically retrieving additional items of the music list associated with the music application; and

in response to accessing the primary display, automatically displaying on the primary display the additional items of the music list associated with the music application.

In addition to the portions of the specification cited above, the specification also recites as follows:

FIGURE 4 illustrates example secondary and primary displays of a communication device for scenario synchronizing media content such as a music application. Secondary display screen shot 400 shows secondary display when the communication device is at a default state. In one embodiment, the communication device owner's name is shown in the status text area, and notification icons communicating battery life, signal strength, ring tone volume, and time are shown in the notification tray.

Hardware buttons adjacent to the secondary display allow the user to interact with the content on the secondary display. For example, depressing hardware button 402 changes the status text on the secondary display to show the next appointment, as shown in secondary display screen shot 410. The user may depress hardware button 412 to open a music application from the secondary display, as shown in secondary display screen shot 420.

Depressing hardware button 422 opens the music application such that the first item in a music list is shown on the secondary display, as shown in secondary display screen shot 430. In the example shown, the first item in the music list is "Workout Mix." The user may depress hardware button 432 to play "Workout

Mix." The user may also depress hardware button 434 to see the next item in the music list on the secondary display. Depressing hardware button 436 returns the secondary display to secondary display screen shot 420.

User may open the communication device to view the primary display. Primary display screen shot 440 shows the different play lists available in the user's music list. The transition from secondary display screen shot 430 to primary display screen shot 440 is an example of scenario synchronization. The user may select the desired music play list from the primary display.

Secondary display screen shot 450 shows the song that is currently playing and the corresponding play list with which the song is associated. The user may pause the song by depressing hardware button 452. The user may also advance to the next song by depressing hardware button 454, or return to the previous song by depressing hardware button 456.

The user may select a specific song without using hardware buttons 452, 454, 456 by opening the communication device to view the primary display. Primary display screen shot 460 shows the different songs that are available on the "Workout Mix" play list. In this example, scenario synchronization allows the user to select a song from "Workout Mix" because it is the play list that is currently playing on the communication device. As shown in the figure, the user selects the first track on the play list (e.g., "Spin Me Right...").

Secondary display screen shot 470 indicates that the first track of the "Workout Mix" play list has been selected. In this example, the user has paused the track by depressing hardware button 472. Music continues playing when hardware button 472 is depressed. The user may exit the music mode of the communication device and return to the previous communication device status, such as next appointment, by depressing hardware button 474. The user may also exit the music mode of the communication device and proceed to the next communication device status by depressing hardware button 476. Specification, at pg. 8 line 20 - pg. 10, line 4 (emphasis added).

Applicants assert that Hema does not teach or otherwise suggest the elements of independent claim 16. Hema teaches that the sub-screen displays incoming-communication history information. *Hema*, at para. 0085. The incoming-communication history information is displayable within a maximum number of characters (simplified information). *Hema*, at para. 0085. The simplified information which is displayed on the sub-display is information regarding the latest type of incoming-communication. *Hema*, at para. 0085. They are of three types including calls, e-mails, and c-mails. *Hema*, at para. 0086. Succinctly, stated, Hema teaches

displaying a portion of information associated with an incoming communication on a subdisplay. There is no teaching or suggestion in Hema of "an item of a music list on the secondary display" or that "the item of the music list is navigatable from the secondary display." As such, Hema cannot possibly teach "automatically displaying on the primary display the additional items of the music list associated with the music application." Accordingly, applicants assert that Independent claim 16 is allowable.

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Independent claim 20 has been amended to include the following combination of features that are not taught or otherwise suggested by the cited references:

means for displaying photo media content on the secondary display, wherein the photo media content is associated with a camera application, wherein the camera application is functional on the secondary display;

means for accessing a primary display;

means for retrieving additional functionality associated with the camera application upon accessing of the primary display; and

means for automatically displaying on the primary display the additional functionality associated with the camera application.

In addition to the portions of the specification cited above, the specification also recites as follows:

FIGURE 5 illustrates example secondary and primary displays of a communication device for scenario synchronizing media content such as a camera application. Secondary display screen shot 500 shows secondary display when the communication device is at a default state. Depressing hardware button 502 changes the status text on the secondary display to show the next appointment, as shown in secondary display screen shot 510.

The user may depress hardware button 512 to navigate to a camera application from the secondary display. The user is then prompted to activate the camera application, as shown in secondary display screen shot 520. The camera function of the communication device is activated by depressing hardware button 522. The secondary display may be used as a view finder or live preview as shown in secondary display screen shot 530. The user may capture the image shown on the secondary display without opening the communication device by depressing hardware button 532. The user may also depress hardware buttons 534 and/or 536 to exit the camera application and access other communication device functions, such as next appointment.

Scenario synchronism allows the user to access additional camera settings not available from the secondary display by opening the communication device to primary display screen shot 540. For example, the user may select menu soft key 542 to adjust a camera view finder setting such as a zoom function.

After taking the picture from the secondary display, the captured image is shown on secondary display screen shot 550. The user may dismiss the captured image and return to live preview by depressing hardware button 552. In one embodiment, depressing hardware buttons 554 and/or 556 returns the secondary display to live preview without dismissing the captured image. In another embodiment, depressing hardware buttons 554 and/or 556 allows the user to view recently captured images on the secondary display. Specification, at pg. 10, line 5 - pg. 11, line 2 (emphasis added).

Applicants assert that Hema does not teach or otherwise suggest the elements of independent claim 20. Hema teaches that the sub-screen displays incoming-communication history information. Hema, at para. 0085. The incoming-communication history information is displayable within a maximum number of characters (simplified information). Hema, at para. 0085. The simplified information which is displayed on the sub-display is information regarding the latest type of incoming-communication. Hema, at para. 0085. They are of three types including calls, e-mails, and c-mails. Hema, at para. 0086. Succinctly, stated, Hema teaches displaying a portion of information associated with an incoming communication on a sub-display. There is no teaching or suggestion in Hema of "a camera application" or "displaying photo media content on the secondary display." Also, Hema does not teach that "the camera application is functional on the secondary display." As such, Hema cannot possibly teach "automatically displaying on the primary display the additional functionality associated with the camera application." Accordingly, applicants assert that Independent claim 20 is allowable.

Claims 2-3, 5, 7, 9-12, 15, and 19 include features not taught or suggested by Hema. Moreover, those claims ultimately depend from independent claims 1, 8, and 16, respectively. As such, applicants assert that they should be found allowable for at least the same reasons as their respective independent claims.

IL Rejection of Claims 6 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

Claims 6 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hema in view of U.S. Publication No. 2002/0137551 published to Toba (hereinafter "Toba") Applicants respectfully disagree. There is no suggestion in either of the references that they may be combined in the manner propounded. Furthermore, even if such an argument could be made, the claims include features not taught by the references. Also, claims 6 and 14 depend from independent claims 1 and 8, respectively. As such they are thought allowable for at least the same reasons set forth above for those claims.

III. Request for Reconsideration

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, all pending claims are believed to be allowable and the application is in condition for allowance. Therefore, a Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested. Should the Examiner have any further issues regarding this application, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned attorney for the applicant at the telephone number provided below.

Respectfully Submitted,

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